must be fold by other pens. Summoned in an hour of peril to a great department, he drove the last rebel organization from its borders. His preschee gave added strength to his forces; in his absence his army was driven. Planting himself across the enemy's path, he tore great renis in its ranks and forced it to yield. From first to last, throughout these brilliant campaligns, he never issued a congratulatory order to the troops that wrought such deeds, never assumed that they or he had done aught but what their duty required, and at last turned his back upon the dazzling pageant in which generals and privates were to see how their countrymen admired them, to hurry to fresh fields of duty and dancer.

BEVENTY-SIX BATTLES IN ELEVEN MONTHS. SEVENTY-SIX BATTLES IN ELEVEN MONTHS.

In these busy eleven months he fought seventy-six battles-from Parker's Store, May 5, 1864, to Appo-mattox Court House, April 9, 1865-all fought by the troops of his command, and all but thirteen under his own orders. The history of these bat-tles is the history of by far the larger part of the cavalry operations of the war; it is likewise the history of the greatest of modern cavalry generals. Minie muskets and rifled cannon had abolished the old functions of cavalry. The day grand cavalry charges which might decide the fate of pitched battles was past, and so high an authority as General Sherman had declared that he had lost faith in cavalry raids. In effect the cavalry was reduced to the drudgery of furnishing pickets for the army. It was without esprit de corps, and the men were the target for alternate abuse and railery from fighting infantry. Sheridan's first move was to have his cavalry released from a large share of the picket duty. His broken-down horses were then nursed into some degree of fitness for active service, and he sought to impress upon Grant his own idea of the work before the cavalry of the Army of the Potomae. In that country of dense woods and numerous streams, he held, "our cavalry ought to fight the enemy's eavalry, and our infantry the enemy's infantry." He found it difficult to overcome the custom of wasting cavalry for the protection of trains and the establishment of cordons around sleeping infantry. He did not believe war to be simply that lines should engage each other in battle, as that is but the duello part—a part which would be kept up so long as those who live at home in peace and plenty could find the beat youth of the country to callst in their cause." Believing war to be something more than a duel, he "did not regret the system of living on the enemy's country." "These men and women," he said, "did not care how many were killed or maimed, so long as war did not come to their doors; but as soon as it did, in the shape of loss of property, they earnestly prayed for its termination." War being a punishment, and death the maximum punishment, he declared, "if we can, by reducing its advocates to poverty, end it offucker, we are on the side of humanity." Holding picket duty. His broken-down horses were then for its termination." War being a punishment, and death the maximum punishment, he declared, "if we can, by reducing its advocates to poverty, end it quelier, we are on the side of humanity." Holding these views, he showed what could be done by fighting the enemy's cavalry, and what by living off the country, but his campaigns never saw such license as brought stains upon the bright honor of

PUTTING NEW LIFE INTO THE CAVALRY. For a few days after Grant's overland movement began, Sheridan was kept busy guarding the left of the army, protecting its trains and feeling its way for it out of the Wilderness to Spottsylvania. Then (May 9, 1864) cutting loose from the Army of the Potomac with but a half-day's rations of forage, he started to "fight the enemy's cavalry"—and get supplies on the James! Making a wide detour to avoid Lee, he next turned straight for Lee's rear and for Richmond. At last he passed the North Anna; then, launching out a single division in all haste to Beaver Dam Station, he captured a rich store of supplies, and was thenceforth in no fear of what might befail before he could reach his rations on the James. His horses were now turned toward Richmond. The rebel cavalty followed in hewliderment, and when his purpose dawned upon them they bent every energy to intercept him. In this they did not succeed until his guidons were within six miles of Richmond. In this raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond, Sheridan destroyed the depois, trains and track at leaver Dam and Ashland Stations, liberated 400 Federal soldiers, defeated the enemy at Yellow Tavern, where their best cavaltry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, was mortally wounded, and or May 25 was again with the main army. This raid drew off nearly all the enemy's cavaltry and made the guarding of Grant's trains an easy matter. Thenceforth the cavaltry of the Army of the Potpmae had confidence in themselves and in their leader, and were no longer doubtful of their power to compete with equal or superior forces of the enemy. On June 7 Sheridan started with two divisions around the left of Loe's army to desiroy the Virginia Central Rallroad. He accomplished his object and then went to Trevillian's, on the Virginia Central, where he routed Wade Hampton on June 11. On the following day he tore up the railroad nearly to Louisa Court House, when, advancing toward Gordonsville, an indexisty engagement took place. Not hearing from Hunter, who was to meet aim there, sheridan withdrew and rejoined the army on June 19.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY DEVANTATED.

On August 7, 1864, the Middie, West Virginia, Sashreach his rations on the James. His horses were now turned toward Richmond. The rebel cavalry followed

On August 7, 1864, the Middle, West Virginia, Wash ington and Susquehanna Departments were constituted the Middle Military Division and Sheridan was placed in command. Many severe cavalry shirmishes occurred during August and early in September, but there was no general engagement, although the posi-tions of the two armies were such-Early being on the west bank of Opequan Creek, covering Winchester, and Sheridan in front of Berryville-that either side could bring on a battle at will. Defeat to Sheridan could have exposed Maryland and Pennsylvania to invasion. Grant, however, saw the need of having the unobstructed use of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and he determined to attack the enemy. But before doing so he visited Sheridan (September 16). The latter expressed such confidence of success that Grant gave him only two words of leaturations: "Go in: " Three days later such considence of success that Grant gave him only two words of instructions: "Go in:" Three days later Sheridan attacked Early at the crossing of the Opequan, and after a severe battle he routed the enemy and captured 3,000 men and five guns. Early railled his forces at the strong position of Fisher's Hill, where he was again defeated, September 22, with heavy loss and pursued to the mountains. Sheridan devastated the valley on his return, making it untenable for the enemy's army. For his services at this time he was made, at the age of thirty-three years, a brigadier-general in the regular army, his commission being dated September 10, 1864.

When Sheridan started on his raid up the Valley his first orders were:

When Sheridan started on his raid up the valley his first orders were:

In pushing up the Valley, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage and stock wanted for the use of your company. Such as cannot be consumed destroy. It is not desirable that buildings should be destroyed—they should rather be protected; but the people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them, recurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards.

In his official report after the raid Sheridan said:
Fully coinciding in the views and instructions of the

Fully coinciding in the views and instructions of the Lieutenant-General, that the Valley should be made a barron waste, I stretched the cavalry across, from the Hiue Ridge to the easterns slope of the Alleghanies, with directions to burn all forage and drive off all stock, etc., 48 they moved to the rear.

From the Blue Ridge to North Mountain over 2,000 barns, filled with wheat and hay and farming imple ments, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat were destroyed, and over 4,000 head of stock were driven in front of the army. But the most positive orders were given against the burning of

Orders were now issued from Washington for

Sheridan to "take a position far enough South to

serve as a base for further operations upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville," which position was to be "strongly fortified and provisioned." To this plan he objected, and he was summoned to Washington for consultation. He put his army in order and hastened to the capital, where he spent only six hours. But that brief absence meant mischief. On the night of October 18 Early and Longstreet moved their forces stealthily and noiselessly from Fisher's Hill to the left flank of the Union Army. General Wright, whom Sheridan had left in command, was apprehensive of an attack only on the right. In the darkness the rebels crept around the sleeping Union army, within 600 yards of the main line. Then through a dim and foggy dawn, the best troops of the Army of Northern Virginia charged without warn-

ing, and were in the trenches before the Union soldiers could load their muskets. Fifteen minutes settled the business-for the time. The Union army was routed. Twenty-four pieces of artillery were lost, and the fugitive troops were soon scattered all the way to Winchester, twenty miles. It was more than five miles from the scene of disaster that General Wright endeavored to stop the flight and form a line of defence. Then followed the occurrences which Buchanan Read's spirited poem, "Sheridan's

Ride," has made familiar to every one. Sheridan had slept that night at Winchester, on his way back from Washington. After an early breakfast he mounted his horse and resumed his journey. But a mile out of Winchester he met the foremost of the ragglers, and learned the news of disaster. A few brief orders were given to the retreating trains as they came up, and then, with only twenty comrades at his beels, he spurred at a gallop for the front. Every rod the panic-stricken troops grew thicker. But he did not reproach them. He greeted each group with a smile and a shout of confidence that turned them back egain, after him, to the battlefield. Wright was formhis line of defence when Sheridan dashed up, and at sight of their trusted commander the men fell more swiftly and more determinedly into their places. Sheridan rode up and down the lines, cheering his men and animating them with his own indomitable spirit. "We're going back to camp!" was the burden of his speech to all; "we're going to have our camps and cannon back; and we'll get the lightest twist on those fellows that ever you saw!" And he made the men

fellows that ever you saw! And he made the men believe it.

At 3 o'clock the storm burst. The first onset of the enemy was repulsed. "Thank God for that," said sheridan. "Now, if they attack again, go after them." At 4 o'clock this order was obeyed. Wright's line of desperate defence became Sheridan's line of confident advance. The rebels held their ground firmly, behind breastworks of stone and timber. But Sheridan ordered a charge of Mewilliame's brigade against the angle in the hostile lines formed by an attempt to flank him; Custer's cavalry followed in its track like a thunderbolt, and in scarcely the time required to tell it the entire rebel army was demoralized, routed and fleeing in utter confusion. Through the deepening twilight of the svening the Union cavairy charged again and again upon the fugitives, wherever enough rebals were found together to deserve a charge; the camps and cannon were retaken and nearly all the rebel trans-

portation with them; prisoners came in in droves; and Rarly's army was a thing of the past. This splendid finale to the Shenandoah campaign set the loyal North wild with delight. "It stamps Sheridan," said General Grant, "what I always thought him, one of the ablest of our generals"; a judgment which Secretary Stanton Indorsed and published to the world. And when General McClellan soon after resigned his commission, Sheridan was appointed, November 8, to fill the vacancy, and the soldier who had in 1861 said modestly, "Perhaps I may get to be a major," was now a major-general of the Regular Army.

THE CIRCLE OF THE HUNT.

THE CIRCLE OF THE HUNT. Sheridan was now master of all the country north Richmond, and determined—acting upon his own responsibility-to march past the rebel capital and join the Union army before Petersburg. This was a perilous proceeding, and fallure would have meant not only defeat, but disgrace, for he was venturing to act contrary to the plans of his superior officer. But he displayed a strategic power surpassing even the dashing andacity of his earlier exploits. Straight toward Richmond he marched, until within less than a dozen miles of that city. There he held Longstreet at bay with a single brigade, while the rest of his army moved on to White House, and the great manocuvre was accomplished without a hitch. Richmond was cut off from the rich counties of the southwest, the roads to the north were blocked, and all was ready for the final closing in of the National armies upon the city and its desperate defenders. On this march Sheridan also inflicted incalculable losses upon the Confederacy by the setzure and destruction of supplies. Half a million rounds of rifle ammunition thousands of tents, harnesses and small arms, hundreds of loaded wagons, droves of horses, mules and beeves, provisions, clothing-in fact, everything that could be of service to the enemy, in enormous quantities, fell into his hands; and he destroyed many miles of telegraph and railroad lines, and cut in several places the important James River and Kanawha Capal. He had left on his line of march no enemy, and nothing that could give the enemy comfort or

support. The end began on March 29, 1865. At nightfall of that day Sheridan camped at Dinwiddle Court House. "Push round the enemy, if you can, and get on his right rear. I feel like ending the matter before going back," were the orders he had received from Grant, from whom alone he now took orders. Through mud and rain next day he moved on toward Five Forks, where he found himself confronted by an overwhelming force-Pickett, Wise, Fitzhugh Lee, Rosser and W. H. F. Lee. His army was cut in two and a portion of it put in danger of destruction. But while the rebels were in hot pursuit of one portion of his force, with the other portion he fell furiously upon their fiank and rear, and after a desperate fight the unequal combatants rested on their arms, during a night of suspense. But Sheridan rested little. He sent to Grant: "This force is too strong for me. I will hold out until I am compelled to leave." Grant at midnight promised reinforce wents. But morning came without them. The their, however, fell back through fear of a rear as jult, and Sheridan remained master of the field of Dinwiddle. right rear. I feel like ending the matter before going

nult, and Sheridan remained master of the field of Dinwiddie.

That day, with increased forces, he followed the enemy to Five Forks, where the greatest of the closing battler of the war was to be fought. He now had about 23,000 men to the enemy's 15,000. He arranged his forces with consummate skill, planning not only the defeat but the capture of the foe, and throughout the engagement that followed his pugnacity and his strategy were equally displayed. At four o'clock on April 1 the struggle began. Several Union regiments wavered and broke. Sheridan railled them in person, gailoping to the front with his headquarters; ling in his hand. Warren's line swept around the rear of the enemy and stormed the breastworks there, the cavairy charged in from the south, and the fight was done. Five thousand of the rebels surrendered on the spot, and the others were scattered far and wide, where they never could rejoin Lee's army. A more perfectly planned and executed battle, perhaps, was not fought in all the Virginia campaigns.

ON TO APPOMATION. ON TO APPOMATTOX.

The day after Five Forks, April 2, Grant broke through Lee's thin lines at Petersburg and drove him westward toward Danville. Sheridan instantly took up a parallel line of march, hoping to pass him and head off the retreat. At Jettersville, on April 4. he threw himself to Lee's path, and sent word back to Meade to hurry up and overtake him white he held becomber, and will include most of the subjects him at bay. Had Lee pushed forward he might have lectured upon last year. The lecturers for this month broken Sheridan's cavalry line with ease and moved on to Danville to join Johnston. But he did not, and so his last chance of escape was gone. On April 5, the Union infantry came up and Lee's path was blocked. Sheridan's cavalry busied itself with cutting directly, upon the successful conduct of war on the sea off stray regiments and capturing wagon trains. On by naval officers. The art of naval war has never April 6 Sheridan, with Wright, Crook and Custer, engaged a portion of the rebel army at Sailor's Creek and quickly captured General Ewell and ten thousand of his best troops. 'Next morning Sheridan was out again with his cavalry, early, searching for the enemy. Next day he wrote to Grant : " I shall move on Appomattex." Scouts told him that four trains loaded with provisions were at Appointatox Depot awaiting Lee's arrival. He headed for them, and Custer, in advance, swept down and captured them before the engineers could fire up and get away. In the woods, just beyond, were some of Lee's troops, hungry for those very provisions. Sheridan charged on them, took twenty-five guns, drove them toward Appomatox Court House, and wrote to Grant to hurry on with his army, and "we will perhaps finish the job in the moorning."

At daybreak the next morning the rest of the army came up, moving on toward the fated Court House. The came up, moving on toward the fated Court House. The cavalry pushed on in advance. Lee turned upon it furiously. Sheridan ordered it to fall back and lot behind it Lee saw the long lines of bine-clad infantry, and knew that he was caught at lest. Sheridan prepared for a final charge. But a hasty rider galloped out of the rebel ranks, white flag in hand, to ask a truce, and the thunderboit was stayed, and the war was ended. It was Sheridan who, with Ord and others, rode through the rebel lines to meet Longstreet at the Court House and receive from him Lee's note to Grant. This note Sheridan sent to Grant, and the latter soon came up. "How are you, Sheridan?" he cried, as he dismounted. "First-rate, thank you," was the reply; 'how are you?" 'Is General Lee up there?" asked Grant, pointing toward the headquarters of the vanquished army. "Yes." 'Well, then, we'll go up." So they went up together, and Sheridan was a witness of the scene in the McLean house when the surrender of the rebel chieftain became an accomplished fact.

A brief movement in J. E. Johnston's direction ended the services of Sheridan's army, and it marched back to Washington and took its last review on Ponnsylvania-ave. But Sheridan was not at its head. In obedience to his chief's command he hurried off to the Southwest to restore and maintain order in Louisiana, Texas, and along the Mexican frontier. 4t his coming the reckless bands of rebels who still kept up the fight threw down their arms. He had no fighting to do, save to suppress riots at New-Orleans which had been brought on by the Mayor. Both there and in Texas he was hampered by the miserable policy of the Johnson Administration, but in spite of all difficulties he did his work effectually and well. On the Mexican border, and even across on one occasion, he was active in suppressing disorder and bloodshed, and he did not hesitate to show his sympathy with the patrious who were ridding themselves of the pinchbeck "Imperial" yoke.

The Freedmen found in him a friend. More than once he called sternly to account the ex-rebels who delighted to inflict outrage upon their former slaves. The Reconstruction law of Congress was enforced by him in good faith, and when the Attorney-General of the United States so explained that law as practicalls to nullify it, he frankly denounced that interpretation as the opening of a broad road for fraud and perjury. This brought upon him the President's dis-pleasure, which he faced without flinching. And when the President, in his stubborn determination to defeat the will of Congress, removed him from his command and sent him to the West, he was applauded by loyal citizens everywhere as the moral victor in the struggle.

Sheridan was transferred to the Department of the Missouri in September, 1867, and remained there until his comrade and chief, Ulysses S. Grant, succeeded Andrew Johnson at the White House. On the very day of Grant's inauguration, Sheridan was promoted to be Lieutenant-General, and was assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri. His headquarters were at Chicago, and he became personally very popular in that city. He rendered great servithere at the two great fires ccs which devastated Chicage. During the po-litical troubles in Louisiana in 1875 be was sent to New-Orleans. On the retirement of General Sherman, on November 1, 1883, he became, under the Preident,

Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. During his visit to Europe in 1870. 71. General Sheridan was a witness of many of the most thrilling scenes of the great war between France and Germany. He was most of the time with the Crown Prince's army and was welcomed at headquarters as an honored guest. He was an interested and appreciative spectator at Gravelotte; and the running fire of comments made by him to The Tribune's correspondent, as

spectator at Gravelotte; and the running fire of comments made by him to The Tribune's correspondent, as they stood side by side at Sedan, watching the battle by turns through the same field-glass, formed to American readers one of the most interesting features of this journal's incomparable record of that struggle.

After the surrender of Napoleon and the remnant of his army, General Sheridan was first outside the Koyal circle to shake hands with Prince Bismarck and congratulate him on the great event; and thereupon the German Chancellor called for two bottles of good Bavarian beer, and touched glasses with the hero of Winchester as they drank together to the health of United Germany and of the United States.

General Sheridan persistently held himself aloof from polities, although he made no secret of his carnest devotion to the great principles of the Republican party. He was more than once prominently mentioned as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, but strongly discountenanced all such movements on the part of his friends. A few months ago he was so often and so widely spoken of as a candidate that he decemed it heat to put a stop to it all by declaring, in an authorized interview, in the most definite and emphatic manner that he would not accept a nomination to the Presidency under any circumstances, or any civil office.

In June, 1875, the hero of Ceder Creek married Incremental D. H. Rucker's eldest daughter by his

second wife. The bride's parents were Catholics occupying a high social position in Chicago; but, owing to the recent death of General Sheridan's father, the ceremony, which was conducted by Bishop Foley, was witnessed by only a few guests, including General Grant and other Army officers, and was a quiet affair. Four children have been the fruit of this union—a girl of about eight years, a boy of six, and twin sisters, four years old. The General was a short, muscular, deep chested man, with a head disproportionately large. He had a sanguine temperament, wrote in an explicit but conversational style, was averse to addressing large assemblages, and shrank from scrutny in public places. Though an impetuous warrior, and used to rough scenes, his manners in society were quiet and cultivated.

FEATURES OF THE CANVASS IN JERSEY.

BENEFITS OF THE LIQUOR LAW-LEON ABBETT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5 .- There is complaint in the Democratic camp of the tardiness of leaders in organiz-ing the campaign. Whatever advantage there may be occupying the field early belongs to the Republicans and they are improving their opportunity with interesting alacrity. The local enthusiasm continues to be remarkable, and the number of meetings that Republicans in the towns and townships have held during the last week would make a respectable showing in any State. For so early in the campaign in New-Jersey it is phenomenal. The degree of individual interest shown has been notable from the first, and there is not the slightest probability of its abating as time goes on. The Democrats have been doing substantially nothing meanwhile, and the rank and file freely criticise the managers for their neglect.

The decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals sus taining the liquor law in all its parts is indisputably a great advantage to the Republicans. The issue was ade, the die was cast in the Legislature last winter and the Republicans had all to gain and nothing to lose by a favorable decision. The votes that were lost last winter were gone, court decision or no decision, while the failure of the law might have alienated the large rumber of voters gained by the act. When the court unanimously sustained the High-License law the matter was settled for all time. On the County Option feature there was not unanimity in the court, nor in the sentiments with which the result was received. The benefits of the high-license part of the law in increasing the income of the cities is being felt all over the State, more especially in Newark and Jersey City, where the income has been increased nearly three times without affecting anybody injuriously excepting a few saloon-heepers and the brewers, who usually pay

the license anyway. The September term of courts in several of the counties will be the first in which the newly created jury commissioners will act. They have been making up the jury lists, and the result is awaited with no small interest. The Grand Jurors are drawn from

small interest. The Grand Jurors are drawn from among a number of prominent citizens selected from different parts of the county, and it will be possible for a Democratic county to have a Grand Jury with a majority of Republicans, a thing unprecedented in the annals of the State.

Ex-Governor Abbett was asked last week whether the report that he had retired from the Senatorial fight in favor of Senator McPherson was true, and replied that he had made no arrangement with anybody. The ex-Governor and Ms friends affect to consider Mr. McPherson out of the field by his withdrawal several months ago, not appreciating—or pretending not to—that great men sometimes change their minds. The Democratis who are most confident of carrying the State on the Presidential ticket are far from satisfied with the outlook on the Senatorship. There is every probability that the Legislature will be Republican, and that Mr. Phelps will take Mr. McPherson's place.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. LECTURES ON THE ART OF NAVAL WAR TO

BEGIN TO DAY.

Newport, Aug. 5 (Special).—The Naval War College will be opened here at 11 o'cock to morrow morning. but the regular course of lectures will not begin until The course will continue until some time in are Captain A. S. Mahan, president of the college, on received systematic treatment until the establishment of the college, and amid all the immense activity now bestowed upon the development of the material of war, nowhere in the world is there an organized atwar, nowhere in the world is there an organized at-tempt being made to of oct such treatment except at the Naval War College. In consequence there is a lack of text books upon which to base a course of in-struction, but Fresident Mahan and Rear Admiral Luce have been energetic in the direction of collecting, digesting and arranging in suitable form for instruc-tion the branches which the college has to teach. The North Atlantic Squadron, what there is left of it, will co-operate with the college in the illustration of the teachings given orally in the lecture room.

FOR THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN TICKET. Hartford, Aug. 5.—As the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention draws near, there is a good deal of interest taken in the make-up of the at the head of the ticket without opposition and most likely by acclamation. For the position of Lieutenant-Governor three men are named—General Edwin S. Precley, General Samuel E. Merwin, jr., both of New-Haven, and James Graham, of Grange. The choice will undoubtedly be the result of the caucus of the New-Haven County delegation. For Secretary of New-Haven County delegation. For Secretary of State R. J. Walsh, of Greenwich; Milton J. Shumway, of Killingly; Colonel John Tweedy, of Danbury, and Frank L. Regers, of Fairfield, will each have supporters. Henry Gay, of Winsted; T. S. Gold, of Conwall; State Senator E. S. Henry, of Rockville, and Colonel F. S. Mason, of Bridgeport, each have friends who would like to see them nominated for Treasurer. For the Controllership George F. Tinker, of New-Londen, and Judge J. B. Quilliman will each be pressed.

CHALLENGED TO A SWORD CONTEST. Lieutenant C. C. McKinney, who claims to be the champion swordsman of the country, writes to The Tribune that the mounted sword contents at the same says that he defeated Ross, the winner of Saturday's contest, at Seranton, Penn., on July 4, and that he is willing to meet Ross again at any place the latter may suggest.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Aug. 5 (Special).—Unsettled weather abroad, and stronger cables opened wheat yesterday about a cent over Friday's close. There was no stuff for sale, could be filled. September wheat opened at 83 1-2 cents, sold to and closed at 84 1-4. The market f r corn cl-sed dult and steady. September opened at 40 cents, ranged from 45 7.8 to 46 1-2 and closed at 46 cents, ranged from 45 7.8 to 48 1.2 and closed at 49 1.8. Oats opened higher because corn did and declined whenever corn showed weakness. The trade was lifeies. September was soid at 24 1.8 and 24 1.2 cents, closing at 24 1.4. Pork did a little better, but the trade was mainly in lard and short ribs. The former soid and closed at 48 85 for September, against \$1.70 on Friday. September, about the closed 10 cents, higher, at \$2.75. vards prices were 5 and 10 cents lower.

AN OMEN OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. If there is any truth in the old adage about the luck a black cat brings into a house when he enters volun-tarily and takes up his domicile, then the National Republican Headquarters, at No. 91 Fifth-ave., are doubly fortunate this year, for not only one but two black cats have made that their home. On Wednesday night a good Republican and his wife were returning late to ir home after theatre and supper, and they found a black cat sitting on the doorstep of No. 91 and mewing pitcousty to get in at the closed door.

The lady took the cat to her own house and kept it

all night, in spite of sundry scratches and the sacrifica all night, in spile of sundry scratches and the sacrifice of a lace fichu, and early the next morning she sent the cat to its chosen home. It had been restless and discontented all night at her house, but as soon as it reached the Republican headquarters it showed by its actions that it was happy. It was received with extreme cordiality and is now a general favorite. It is as black as a crow, without one white hair. The other cat walked in the open door Thursday night and has proceeded to make himself at home, and he also received a warm welcome. The two cals are friends.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS. The Harrison and Morton Club of the XIth Assembly District will hold a special meeting this evening in the Ashland House to arrange for participating in the Blaine

parade. A mass-meeting will be held at the headquarters of the West Side Republican Club on Tuesday evening. Speeches will be made by E. C. Krieder, of Jacksonville, Ill., John T. Baker, and Commissioner Charles N. Taintor, who will preside. The slik banner and the slik flag that the club will carry in the Riaine parade will be presented after the meeting. Over 200 members intend to take part in the great demonstration Thursday night.

the great demonstration Truesday night.

One of the most flourishing departments of the RepubHean club work is that among the employes of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. The club in East Eightybattan Elevated Railroad. shixth st. has over 300 members already, and the leaders talk condensity of enrolling 3,000 within a month. An-other club will be started on the West Side in a few days. The brakemen and conductors, as well as the engineers and firemen, are thorough-going protectionists.

There is a Republican club in the XIXth Assembly District, composed of 143 workingmen. According to Henry N. Wynkoop, of the Republican club, 90 per cent of these men have heretofore voted the Democratic tieket. The first annual convention of the State Republicar August 15. The League of Hudson County has chartered a special train for the occasion, which will leave Jersey City, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 8:15 a. m. on the

THE LIGHTNING'S PRANKS.

WHAT SATURDAY NIGHT'S STORM DID. FIRES AND SHOCKS ON ALL SIDES-THE RAIN HELP-

ING ON THE LIVELY WORK.

The storm on Saturday night did some strange things and a few serious results followed. In the operators' rooms in the top of the Western Union Building a panic was caused by a current of electricity which zig-zagged all over the room for fully thirty seconds. George E. Baker, one of the chief operators, was at his instrument trying to "get Philadelphia," when he noticed that the wires underneath the board seemed to be on fire. Breaking the current immediately, he started away from the instrument. He had not gone ten steps when a brilliant ball of fire as large as a man's hat leaped from the switch to a chandelier some six or eight feet away, and in an instant a blinding flash shot over the room. "The phenomenon," said Mr. Baker yesterday, "was at once the most beautiful and terrifying I have ever seen in my thirty years of experience with electricity. The room was filled with a dancing, dazzling light of thousands of colors. At the same time successive noises like pistol shots deafened our ears. The light went as suddenly as it had come. The scene was worthy of Dante's 'Inferno.' "

at the time, was perforated with small round holes. cleanly cut and surrounded by black circles. "I am thankful." said Mr. Baker with a laugh, "that I was not in that coat." In explaining the phenomenon Mr. Baker showed the reporter the thousands of wires attached to the huge board. These wires had received such a charge of electricity that the ground wire could not carry it all off. The chandelier, connected by the gas pipes with the ground, formed a ground connection to which the powerful current leaped. "Had the wires not been perfectly insulated," he added, "the building would have been torn to pieces in less than an instant.

The building of the United States Illuminating. Mr. Baker's coat, which was lying on his desk

The building of the United States Illuminating Company. at No. 416 East Twenty-ninth-st. was struck by lightning, and all the electric lights supplied from this plant went out instantly. Lights all over the city were put out by the various shocks during the storm, in many cases the globes being moved from their position or shattered. In the Equitable Building the electric clocks were stopped by a shock. The flag-pole on the Union Square Hotel was splintered and the pieces thrown far out into the street. Several of the guests who were sitting in the front of the office at the time were panie-stricken. One of them, relating the affair to a reporter, said that all the bells in the house were set ringing violently, while a solid mass of flame seemed to shoot down the elevator shaft. The shock was strongly felt by those in the house.

THE STORM'S AMUSING SIDE. The storm was not without its amusing scenes An open surface car in Brooklyn was stopped by a pole which had fallen across the track at Lorimer and Grand sts. At this point the water was so deep that it covered the sidewalks and poured into cellars and basements as if they were culverts. There were several ladies in the car who were at a loss how to get out of their predicament. Finally the conductor and a generous-spirited passenger came to the rescue and carried them one by one to an elevated spot half a block up the street, where the sidewalks were above water. In East New-York the culverts became choked up and the streets were completely flooded. A couple of enterprising gamins improvised a board bridge across the street at Alabama and Atlantic-aves., and did a thriving business, charging a one-cent toll, till a policeman drove them away for refusing to let ladies cross who would not pay the toll. In Greenpoint several heavy shocks were felt. At a telephone office at No. 121 Franklin-st, a telephone was shattered to pieces and the wires burned out. The current leaped from the instrument to the floor, where it burned a hole as large as a good-

sized bullet through the wood. At Long Beach the rain fell almost in a solid mass. The strong wind which suddenly sprang up caught the water and hurled it in sheets against the sides of the hotel. An ocean breeze had been sending the breakers inshore in long swells during the day, but a sudden shifting of the wind caused the waves to rise high in the air and break with a State ticket, it being generally recognized that ex-Mayor Morgan G. Buikeley, of this city, will be placed crested wall of treakers could be seen as plainty. if it were day, owing to the rapid flashes of lightning. The corn fields and gardens in the surrounding country showed distinctly the traces of a heavy downfall of rain and the strong wind that ac companied it. Vines and plants beaten down by the rain were still lying on the ground yesterday, while some of the corn stalks were broken off.

THE WEATHER CLERK ENJOYED IT ALL. The Signal Service observer was found at his office at the top of the Equitable Building. He seemed rather pleased with the storm, for he had predicted that it was coming with a grand rush. It had extended, he said, over the whole of Pennsylvania, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey and New-England. The temperature then was ten degrees lower than at the same time on Saturday. The bumidity, however, was almost as high. Another fall of rain was likely to occur, after which the weather would be more endurable.

Captain Van Pelt, who was struck by lightning on board his sloop at Pier No. 2, East River, and taken to the Chambers Street Hospital in an insensible condition, had sufficiently recovered yesterday to be taken to his home at Erastina.

During the storm several fires were caused by the lightning. A barrel of lime in a building being crected at No. 187 Chambers-st. caught fire, but was extinguished before any damage had been done. A new building in Walker-st. was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$400. Slight fires caused by lightning also occurred at No. 428 Broadway, No. 160 Delancey-st., the Dairy Kitchen No. 44 East September short ribs closed 10 cents higher at \$8 35; Fourteenth-st., Sixteenth-st. and Tenth-ave., Thirty-third-st. and Eleventh-ave., No. 629 Third-ave. and No. 414 East Twenty-ninth-st.

John Gilmore, a cab driver, of No. 334 East Thirty-second-st., drove his cab into a large hole which had been washed out by the rain in front of No. 203 East Fortieth-st. The shafts of the cab were snapped off, and one of them cut the horse severely in the flank. The spire of, a new church in the seminary grounds in Twenty-first-st., near Tenth-ave., was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. One of the large freight sheds in Castle Garden was thrown down, but no one was injured

The Western Union Telegraph office at Elizabeth, N. J., was struck by lightning, and some of the wires were burned. No one was injured.

A WOMAN KILLED IN NEW-JERSEY. Three places in the northern section of Hudson County, N. J., were struck by lightning, and in one instance a woman died from the shock. The woman was Mrs. Mary Weaver, wife of the proprietor of Rock Cellar Park, in Guttenburg. had been sick for some time and was sitting in an easy chair near a window when the storm came on. A brilliant flash of lightning was followed by a sharp peal of thunder and the people in the house felt a shock. The lightning struck the porch in front of Mrs. Weaver's window and glanced off. Mrs. Weaver screamed, and when some members of the family went to her room they found her lying on the floor. She was still alive, but died in a few minutes. It is believed that the fright

hastened her death.

The flag-staff on Schmidt's ice house in West The liag-stail on Schmidt's lee house in West-New-York, was struck by lightning and splintered into small pieces. No other damage was done. Henry Bell, of Union Hill, president of the Hudson County Law and Order League, was entering his house to get in out of the storm. Just as he opened the door, lightning struck the corner of the building and Mr. Bell felt a slight shock. He was not injured, and the damage done to the build-ing was trifling.

Chantauqua, N. Y., Aug. 5.-The Rev. T. De Witt Taimage addressed a large audience at 11 o'clock to-The General Assembly Sabbath-school was held this afternoon. About 5,000 persons were present. President Lewis Miller and Secretary W. A. Duncan his afternoon. About 5,000 persons were present. The issue?" he was asked.

President Lewis Miller and Secretary W. A. Duncan were in charge. Bishop John H. Vincent addressed dition," he replied. "In Minnesota the Republican

the Society of Christian Ethics at 4 o'clock. This evening at 8 Philip Phillips gave an illustrated song

POLITICIANS BUSY AT WORK. IRISH AMERICANS HARD AT WORK.

TWO SEPARATE LEAGUES WORKING FOR THE SAME END-NEW CLUBS BEING FORMED.

The Irish-American anti-Cleveland and Protective League, of which John Devoy is the leader, an organization distinct from the Irish-American anti-Free the city, but throughout the State and in the neigh boring States of New-Jersey and Connecticut. A hand-some transportency has been placed in front of its beadquar 25, at No. 174 Fifth-ave., and a large banner will so a be erected. Dr. Carroll, of Philadelphia, an eloquent speaker, and an adept in the work of organizing the sons of Erin into political clubs, has been laboring zealously in Connecticut. He has done efficient work among Irish-Americans in Bridgeport, Ansonia, New-Haven and other towns in that State. The work which the League is doing in the city blossomed forth into good fruit in the series of meet-

ings that were held under its anspices last evening. A majority of the assembly districts are already organized, but only a brief period of time having elapsed since the leaders went to work, they have not yet had time to establish a local headquarters in each one. David J. Naughton, Judge Advocate of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and Joseph P. Ryan, representatives of the central body started last

A REPUBLICAN BALL TO BE SET ROLLING. IT IS A REAL ONE, FORTY-TWO FEET AROUND, AND WILL BE TRUNDLED FROM OCEAN TO

OCEAN. One novel feature of the Blaine parade will arrive here this morning from Maryland. It is the Harrison and Morton ball, which has just been constructed by Dr. Brockett, of Cumberland, where the famous ball that figured in the Harrison campaign of 1840 was first set rolling. The story of this original ball is set forth by the faithful historian of that part of

Maryland, Mr. Lowdermilk. He says of it: Under the energetic direction of Thomas Shriver, Alle-gany had prepared the most novel and striking feature of the campaign. A large wooden bail, some twelve feet in diameter, was built in the barn of Mr. Shriver for the occasion. It was made of light timber, firmly joined and a wooden bar passed through its centre, protruding some two feet on each side. To this were attached ropes, and at intervals of three or four feet short hand-bars were fastened in the ropes, by means of which the delegation dragged it forward, and the ball, once set in motion, was kept rolling till the election gave the "Hard Cider and Log Cabin" boys a victory. The ball was covered with red, white and blue cloth, in alternate stripes, and at the poles were stars on a blue ground. It was covered with various inscriptions. The Allegany boys made a big hit with the ball, and at the great procession in Baltimoré they and the big ball were heartly cheefed. Henry Clay declared the ball the "Lion of the Day."

The idea of making another ball was first sug-

gested in Cumberland shortly after General Harrison's nomination. It was carried out by Mr. Brockett, and on Saturday the huge sphere was shipped this city by express. "The Daily News," of

Cumberland, gives this description of it:

The ball, when entirely complete and actively engaged in the fight for Harrison, Morton and Protection, will be a canvas-covered sphere 42 feet in circumference and 14 feet in height. The canvas covering will be painted in red, white and bine, in imitation of the American flag, the bine fields being at the poles. There will be ample space left for striking and pointed inscriptions, which can be read as the ball revolves. A yoke will be run fro the ends of the shaft to connect in front with lines by which the monster can be readily pulled along. The adjustment is very nice, and the weight so well distributed that a very small amount of force will turn the ball as it now stands suspended. There are thirty-eight ribs in the which will, when completed, weigh about 1,000 Here are some of the mottoes on the ball:

Ben fought to keep the starry flag Proud poised the Union over; With dauntless heart he did his part. But where, oh where, was Grover?

Keep the ball in motion; The spirit of our men is up Cleveland with his free-trade notion Has set the country in commotion, The people will at next election

Let her roll against old England Let her roll from eld Kentucky

The ball was dedicated at a grand ratification held in Cumberland on Friday. It is understood that after the parade here it will be sent rolling across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacifile.

PORTER WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE. HE WILL NOT WRONG OTHER ASPIRANTS FOR

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP. Indianapolis, Aug. 5.—In his speech to the Terre Haute Railroad Tub last night, ex-Governor Porter

reiterated his absolute withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest. He said in part: "I think I value my integrity more than I value anything else, and I have talked on this question

with those who are nearest and dearest to me in life-my own children. There are five of them, all grown. They and I cannot perceive, after what I have said, how I could engage in competition with any one of these gentlemen in a race for the nomination Governor. I feel that I must stand fast by my integrity. I cannot afford for any public honor that could be put upon me to have it said justly by any living man that for the sake of popularity or office I would not stand by my word. My simple integrity would not stand by my word. My simple integrity requires that I shall not be in the way of any of the gentlemen whom I have mentioned. (Cries of "we want Porter, you'll be put there anyway" and great cheering.) I therefore feel, gentlemen, that I must declare to you that I do not see how, as an honorable man, I can accept the nomination for Governor. But let me say to you this, in erder that all defamers may be hoshed. There is no fend between me and Benjamin Harrison. (Applause.) I will support him zealously and heartly in this canvass. (Applause.) There have been some things said about General Harrison pulling me through and about my pulling General Harrison through. I have known General Harrison a great many years, but have never known the time when anybody had to pull him through." (Cries of "Good, good," and cheering.)

Mr. Porter's declaration was not entirely a surprise, but nevertheless it was a great disappointment to the Republicans who have so loudly clamored for his nomination in spite of all protests, with the despairing hope that he could be induced to make the race of the demand from the convention should be unanimous.

Of the half-dezen other aspirants, either will make

mous.

Of the half-dozen other aspirants, either will make a strong candidate. Lieutenant-Governor Robertson arrived in the city to-day to open his headquarters, and Congressman Steele is also in the city. Steele is regarded as the foremost candidate for the nomination. He is popular in the northern part of the State and has carried a district which was made heavily Democratic by the gerrymander of 1885.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SCHEME GONE WRONG Indianapolis, Aug. 5 (Special).—Another Democratic scheme for making it appear that the workingmen of Indianapolis are unfriendly to the Republican Presidential nominee was most effectually squelched this afternoon. For two or three weeks, "The Appeal," a paper published as the organ of the Indianapolis Typo-graphical Union, has contained matter of much the same political character as that published in the organ of the Democratic party in Indiana. It was without tion of the political sentiments of a majority of the printers who furnish the money for the support of the paper. At a meeting of the union this afternoon the objectionable course of the paper was strongly con-detuned, and a resolution was adopted by an over-whelming vote ordering the expunging of the Demo-cratic campaign matter in the future.

MAHLON CHANCE ON THE OUTLOOK. Indianapolis, Aug. 5 (Special).—Mahlon Chance, ceretary of the New-York branch of the American

Protective Tariff League, who has been a personal friend of General Harrison for about twelve years, is here and will remain until after the State Convention. He is on his way to New-York from an extended tour of the Western States, in the course of which he has paid particular attention to the development of the tariff issue in Minnesota and Wisconsin "How did you find the people of those states upon

the issue !" he was asked.

party has a foothold that is to me surprising. Minne-sota will give Harrison as large a majority as Blaine received. In Wisconisn the party has never been in better condition. The firmness that Governor Rusk has shown in the execution of his office will give to the Republican party a new vigor and a strengthened position. I feel safe in saving that the majority in Wisconsin will be as large as Vermont will give.

A NEW PLAN PROPOSED FOR THE PARADE. HOW MORE PEOPLE COULD SEE MR. BLAINE

AND THE PARADE. A gentleman who has had a military training and Trade League, but working for the same end, the de-feat of Cleveland, is doing solid work, not alone in who is familiar with the management and organization the procession which will be reviewed by Mr. Blaine, which would make the line of march materially different from that which is proposed by those who have the arrangements of the march in charge. His idea is that there will be vast numbers of people in the city from out of town who will be extremely anxlous to see Mr. Blaine. He thinks the present plan of starting the parade at Fifty-ninth-st. and having the different divisions fall in line from the side streets as the head of the column moves down Fifth-ave, and thus confining the whole parade to Fifth-ave, be tween Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth sts. will deprive many thousands of people of seeing the parade; will cause great confusion in the parade itself on account of the great numbers who will take part in it, and will prevent many thousands of people also from present plan, will remain all the time in which the parade is forming and marching on the reviewing stand at the Worth monument.

In order that as many people as possible may see Mr. Blaine and also have an opportunity of seeing the passage of the great parade, he makes the following suggestions: "Let the grand marshal of the parade with his aids and the prominent people who are to be with Mr. Blaine start from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Blaine being in an open carriage, and go around the lower end of Madtson Square, up the cast side of the square and begin the parade, say, at Twenty-sixth-st. Let the divisions which are to fall into line after the head of the procession assemble in the side streets along Madison-ave. beginning at Twenty-sixth-st. Then the parade would move up Madison-ave. to Fifty-n'nth-st-or, if necessary, it need not go so far uptown-cross through any street desired to Fifth-ave., then move down Fifth-ave. as a complete, well-organized procession entirely without the confusion which comes from the first formation of such a parade.

"In this way the trouble which will come from attempting to start the parade in the comparatively limited space between Fifty-ninth-st. and the other streets would be avoided. Mr. Blaine, in his open carriage going up Madison-ave, through the cross streets and down Fifth-ave., would be seen by many thousands who are anxious to see him and do honor to him, and the object for which the parade has been finally organized would be accomplished more thoroughly. According to my plan as soon as the head of the column should reach the reviewing stand the procession could be halted, Mr. Blaine leave his carriage, and take his place on the reviewing stand with those who would be there with him to review the whole parade.

"This plan would consume more time, perhaps, "This plan would consume more time, perhaps, but it would prevent many people the annoyance and delay of the formation of the parade, and would, as I have said, give many thousands of people who would come to the city for the purpose a chance not only to see Mr. Blaine, but to see the great parade of Republicans. If the present plan is pursued the thousands who wish to see Mr. Blaine will be compelled to crowd themselves into the small space in front of the Worth Monument."

GOVERNOR GREEN FOR CONGRESS. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5 (Special) .- It is reported from

Washington that great pressure will be brought to bear upon Governor Green to induce him to run for Congress again this fall in the HIId District, which is now represented by John Kean, jr., of Elizabeth. Kean was a member of the XLVIIIth Congress, and was defeated for re-election to the XLIXth by Governor Green, whose majority was nearly 2,000. Kean was elected to the present Congress over McMahon (Dem.) by a small plurality.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. In reviewing the oil market last week, The Tribune quoted a letter received by a prominent firm of oil brokers in this city from Europe in which it was stated by the writer that he was informed by English dealers " that any sustained advance in the price of American crude would play directly into the hands of the Russian dealers and importers." The dealings at both the Exchanges in New-York and in other oil markets in this country have failed during the past week to verify this prediction, for not only have prices steadily advanced, but the foreign demand has increased and is now becoming more urgent; vessels for the transportation of oil are becoming, for the time, scarcer, and on Monday last the highest rate of freight paid for many years on oil in barrels, was recorded in the chartering of a bark at Philadelphia, the rate being 4s. 6d. per barrel. The scarcity of bottoms is only a temporary item in the situation, and can be supplied in a short time, proach, another item worthy of consideration when taken in conjunction with the foreign demand and the low stocks now held. News from the wells has, through the past week, developed no striking indication of an expansion in the yield, and statistics generally have shown that the demand is in excess of the supply. It must be remembered that the exports of July exceeded the production of that month, therefore the home demand must have been drawn from stocks. As the yield, as reported, is only increased from day to day by small flows, while reports of decreases come with more frequency, statistics must, when reduced to writing, show a fulfilment of the predictions so gen-

erally circulated that oil will see better figures.

Although the official returns of the exports for Although the official returns of the exports for the past month have not been issued from Wash-ington, the following estimate will give a fair indication of what may be expected from the Government returns, During the last mouth the runs by the National Transit, Tidewater, Southwestern, Octave and Mocksburg:

Total barrels 1,540,000
The shipments from same lines were . . . 2,301,000

the week the crude oil market has gained strength sympathy with the demand for refined oil, which has been good throughout and has advanced from 7 1-2 cents to

7 3-4 cents per gailon. Abel test, at all ports, with an increasing demand all through the week.

The speculation in crude oil at the Consolidated Board during the past week has been more active, the transactions numbering 4,595,000 barrels, sgainst 4.388,000 in the preceding week. Prices have generally reflected an improved tone in the market. Opening on Monday at 80 with a fair demand, a steady advance to 81 1-8 was recorded, followed by a decline to 79 7-8, the lowest figure of the week, on Tuesday foreneon. From that there was a steady advance throughout the week, until on Saturday 84 3-8 was reached, the highest price, thus showing an extreme range of only 4 1-2 points during the week. The market closed firm at 84 cents, with a good demand. The dealings at the New-York Stock Exchange aggregated 2,278,000 barrels, and prices were generally well sustained, closing at the same figure as at the Consolidat

The range of prices and the total dealings in National Transit certificates at the Consolidated Stock and Pe-troleum Exchange for the corresponding week for three years were as follows: Week ending- Aug. 7, 1886. Aug. 6, 1887, Aug. 4, 1888.

Opening 606 58 80

Highest 606 59 1-2 84 3-8

Lowest 613-2 56 3-4 79 7-8

Final 617-8 57 3-8 84

Sales, barrels 15,704,000 6,655,000 4,595,000

Refined oil opened at 7 1-2 cents, advanced to 7 5-8 cn

Tuesday, rose to 7 3-4 on Thursday, and closed firm, with Tuesday, rose to 7.3.4 on Thursday, and closed firm, with good demand, at that price, at all ports, for Abel test. Foreign markets showed steady advances through the week, closing as follows: Antwerp, 18 7-8619; Bremen, 7.50, and London, 6 11-1026 13-10. At the close of the week there was required to fill vessels loading and chartered to load up to Friday last 598,897 barrels.

HAVANA MARKETS. HAVANA, Aug. 4.—The sugar market was onich this week. The small stocks enabled sellers to maintain their demands, to which no buyer was willing to submit. Quotations were nominal. Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization. 2514, 22,50 dold per quintal; Muscovado, fair to good refining. 35 to 90 degrees, 2374, 22,564. Exports during the week, 26,000 bags and 100 hinds, including 24,000 bags and all the hinds to the United States. Exchange steady; Spanish gold, 2374, 262373.

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From the weakening effects of warm weather, by bard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood.

tite, strengthens the whole system, purmer or regulates the digestion.

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